"Elisha, as suddenly as from a musket shot." This sickness was the turning-point of his history. It was the period to him of a new birth. After a long struggle, which seemed to promise no speedy er certain conclusion, his father saw, without the aid of medical science-what mere science is not always quick to discover-that his disease was no longer organic or structural, but neuropathic or functional, and applied the heroic remedy. " Elisha, if you must die, die in the harness." A thousand times after, the doctor met danger and faced death in the harness, and fought his way to victory.

He rose out of the wreck resolutely, and retrieved his life, in a strength made his ewn by holding it in fee of chivalric service. This is the simple mystery of the man through his whole history. There is nothing else in it that puzzles our judgments.

He recovered, his medical attendant says, imperfeetly, and had, all his life after, more or less rheumatic and cardiac disease, abated somewhat, perhaps, while he was in the high degrees of north latitude, by the incompatibility of these affections with the scurvy, with which he was deeply tainted in his last Arctic voyage. His imperfect convalescence, in the judgment of his friends, made the profession of an engineer impracticable. The study of medicine seemed to offer a promising resource, and in his nineteenth year young Kane entered the office of an eminent physician in Philadelphia. On Oct. 19, 1840, before the completion of his twenty-first year, he was elected resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital as junior colleague of Dr. McPheeters. For six months they occupied the same room, and formed an intimate and cordial friendship. Dr. McPheeters says of him, that "at that time his health was delicate and his appearance even puerile, notwithstanding he was within a few months of his majority. He was laboring under a serious organic affection of the heart-dilatation with valvular disease, which gave rise to a very loud bruit de souffet (bellows sound), accompanied by the mos tumultuous action of the heart from any violent exertion. He was unable to sleep in a horizontal position, but was under the necessity of having his head and shoulders elevated, almost to a right angle with his body. He was fully aware of the gravity of his disease, as he often remarked to me that he never closed his eyes at night in sleep without feeling conscious that he might die before morning; yet this consciousness did not seem to affect his ts, or to check his enthusiasm. The habitual contemplation of a sudden death seemed not at all to affect the buoyancy of his spirits, or to abate the ardor with which he pursued the objects of his ambition. I have always thought that the uncertain state of his health had a good deal to do with his subsequent course of life, and the almost reckless exposure of himself to danger."

In the Spring of 1841 the young student, though still an undergraduate, became one of the four senior resident physicians, who had charge of the patients, his friend Dr. Pheeters having left the hospital. The heavy daties and responsibilities of his office were upon kinn, added to the studies preliminary to his expected graduation in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, chemistry, and all the tributary branches of the healing art which enter into our omnibus system of tuition, under the gennine American notion that nothing less than too much is plenty of any thing. But he found time, as the events of the year showed, for all this, and for a margin of collateral investigations, large enough in itself to pack the pages of a year's progress in an ordinary man's work. In the year 1831 M. Nauche had communicated to the Society of Practical Medicine of Paris some observations upon a new substance found in the renal secretion, which he called kwestein, and announced as an indubitable test in cases of suspected uterogestation. The importance of this discovery made it the subject of a critical examination in Europe, and, at the request of Dr. Dunglison, Drs. Mc-Pheeters and Perry, in the spring of 1840, instituted a series of experiments in the Blockley Hospital, the results of which they published in The Medical Intelligencer in March, 1841. Dr. Kane, as Junior at the time, had studiously watched the investigation, and when his principal, Dr. McPheeters, retired, availing himself of his apparatus and the insight gained in the preceding six months, "pushed the subject of kyestein," as Dr. McPheeters very frankly says, "much farther than I had done, and wrote his maugural thesis upon it, the publication of which gave him great celebrity-and justly too.

This was his first step in medicine, and it at ence established his reputation. Many distinguished professors of medical and chemical science, both in Effrope and America, were engaged in the research, yet among them all the observations of Dr. Kane challenged not only confidence but admiration

In 1843, having received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy, he sailed for China as physician to the embassy under the charge of Mr. Caleb Cushing. During the voyage be occupied bimself with the severer studies of geometry. algebra, navigation, and in the languages of modern Europe. A young midshipman, Mr. Weaver, for whom he formed a warm and generous affection. became his pupil in these. Among their studies, the Bible and Shakespeare had their place. With the admirable idiom of these handbooks of the

head and heart few laymen were more conversant than Dr. Kane, and be is a more than ordinary wise man who has profited more in the practical wisdom of their teachings.

He availed timself of this opportunity to travel in the neighboring islands, and among other exploits descended into the volcano of Tael, an account of which has already appeared in our columns. He returned to Whampoa, where he engaged in successful practice as physician and surgeon, until, at the close of 1844, he was stricken down with the rice-fever. It was a desperate struggle for life; but his exuberant vitality prevailed; though his illness broke up his professional plans, and he resolved to return home. He took the overland journey, visiting numerous places of interest on the route, and gratifying to the full his passion for travel.

During the Winter of 1845-6, Dr. Kane was with his friends in Philadelphia, and seems to have turned his ambition upon professional eminence, with a view to the practice of medicine and teaching as a lecturer in that city. His taste would have led him to leave the navy, for which he had a decided repugnance, but with a prospect of war with Mexico, be felt that be could not resign without dishonor. Meantime, he was ordered to the coast of Africa, for which he sailed May 25, 1846, but returned within a year, on account of a violent attack of coast-fever, which made it doubtful whether he could survive in that pestilential climate. He reached Philadelphia, April 6, 1847, with the feelings of a broken-down man. Conscious that his life was held on a most uncertain tenure, he longed to crowd its brief space with deeds of noble import. As soon as his strength permitted him, he hurried off to Washington for the purpose of soliciting a transfer of his commission to the military staff, or if that might not be, a position in the line of the army. But his health again gave way, and he remained for some weeks dangerously ill at the seat of Government. In the month of October, he had so far recovered as to be able to return to his friends in Philadelphia. One Saturday night at the close of the month, he attended the Wistar party at his father's house, and passed the evening as if its enjoyments sufficed him The company congratulated him upon the prospect of a speedy and complete recovery from his long illness: many good wishes and much good advice were bestowed upon the valetudinary, and the festivities went on as if his prudence could be relied upon and all solicitude might now be discarded, for be looked just as if he were clearly pledged to a comformable behavior. But he was missed at the close of the entertainment, which was readily accounted for by the supposition that he had crossed the street to escape the fatigue of late hours, and would spend the night in the quiet which he needed. He did not return till the middle of the week. He had taken the night train for Washington City, effected his object there, and announced to his friends that he was under orders for the seat of war.

He was intrusted with an important dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief, and with numerous official and private letters from friends in Washington, he set out for Mexico Nov. 6. His extraordinary adventures on the journey are related at length by his biographer, though they border so closely on the marvelous, that Dr. Elder has deemed it expedient to support his narrative by an ample citation

Passing over an interval of two years, we come to the date of the first Grinnell Expedition, which sailed from New-York in May, 1850. We copy the account of

THE FIRST MEETING OF LIEUT, DE HAVEN AND DR. KANE.

The commander and the doctor of this gallant little The commander and the doctor of this galant little crew met for the first time at the Navy Yard of Brooklyn the day before they set sail. De Haven had never heard of Kane; and he confesses that when he took his measure, as a captain looks at the men he must depend upon in great emergencies, he thought he was not the pattern for the place. If he had had but the time he would have asked the Department to extime, he would have asked the Department to exchange him for a more promising man; but that was impossible, and he concluded that the battered little body would have enough of it by the time they should reach Greenland, and then he could send him back.

De Haven, you are a fine fellow, but you haven't

the infallible measure for men. That slight figure has a preternaturally big heart in it; and the "soul, mind, and spirit" of the man is still beyond your estimate, though your admiration for his manliness now is as much as your own stout frame can well bear.

To sea they went; and the trial began. That inevitable sea-sickness which persecuted the Doctor like a demon, laid him up forthwith, to work away at the feat of turning himself inside out at every pitch of the

feat of turning himself inside out at every pitch of the brig.

After thirty-one days of this exercise, they touched at Whale-Fish Island, and, pat to the purpose so benevolently entertained, and now, by the experience of the trial-trip to the Greenland coast, so abundantly justified, De Haven found an English transport, chartered by the Admiralty, that could carry the completely knocked-up young doctor to England on his way home; and he very kindly, but resolutely, proposed it. All that was required was that the doctor should certify his own unfitness for further service, and he would be sent home invalided, on full pay, rank saved, and all parties handsomely accommodated. The doctor looked at him a moment in almost blank dismay. There was a consciousness of substantial trath and right in it; but, after a spasm of painful feeling, which melted the captain's very heart, he turned ing, which melted the captain's very heart, he turned suddenly, and answered, firmly, "I won't do it." The captain could not insist, and a fortnight afterward the doctor was fit for the hardest daty of the voyage, and for many months the busiest and most efficient man on

The details of Dr. Kane's Arctic discoveries are too fresh in the memory of our readers to warrant repetition in this place. We pass over the interesting summary of Dr. Elder, and hasten to the closing scene, which must be given only in the words of the biographer.

the biographer.

On the 20th (December, 1856), in the evening, he sailed for Havana. It was blowing a half gale at the time, and the sea was boisterous. The next day he complained of nausea after breakfasting. In the afternoon he slept, and Morton engaged himself in "overhauling their luggage." While thus employed, the doctor waked and sat up, gazing at him for a moment or two, then lay down again, and called "Morton," in a thick voice. He moaned as in great pain, and said "yes" when he was asked if the ship's physician should be called. When he came, the doctor said to him, "Do give me anodyne." A few minutes after, when they were alone, Morton said to him, "What is the matter! you scare me, sir." He re-What is the matter ! you scare me, sir." He re ied, "You may well be scared, poor fellow; you wil plied, "You may well be scared, not have me to trouble you long.

About twenty minutes after saying this, Morton

About twenty minutes after saying this, Morton discovered that his right arm and leg were paralyzed. He asked him what this meant, but the tongue would not do its office. He was, however, conscious, and only incapable of vocal utterance. By the 24th he had revived considerably; he was able to sit up with support, and looked out with interest upon the shore of Cuba, which was now in sight.

On the 25th, the vessel landed at Havana, where he was received by his brother Thomas, who had gone out to meet him there as soon as the family were advised of his destination. The next day he went ashore, and on the 19th was reported as considerably improved; able to use the paralyzed leg as well as the other; but the arm remained powerless, and usterance imperiest, yet sufficing for the simple communication of his wants.

On the 5th of January, his mother and the communication of his wants.

On the 7th of January, his mother and his brother John left New-York for Havana. They arrived on the 12th or 13th. His mother, having been exposed to the contagion of smallpex immediately before leaving home, abstanced from seeing him for four or five

out if the day were but favorable, and they need hav

out if the day were but favorable, and they need have no fears for him!

He was a child again in these importunings. He had come back from the long veyage of a lifetime to his mother's knee, with all the pretty little ways and trivial troubles of the nursery. Heroism had not hardened him; the world had not weaned him from his heart's dependency upon home affections; and his very inquiettdes were disguised pleasures: they vailed while they indulged his overflowing fondness.

Every day—two or three times every day—he must hear the words of life from the lips that had taught his to lisp his infant prayer; and, if Morton's occupations interrupted her, "Go on, mother; never mind Morton," expressed his interest and its impatience.

A month by the calendar—an age to the watchers—wore away in this manner, and they were ready to sail; but the weather was unfavorable, and the journey was postponed till the next steamer-day. That next steamer brought him—brought his corpse—to his country. He had left it for "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

On the 10th of February, suddenly and without warning, he was seized with "apoplexy,"—inaccurately described, for he was not unconscious nor insensible, only paralyzed, with the power of emotional expression left—the power to indicate his sympathies, sufferings and wants.

The tenacious vitality of his frame held him to earth till the 16th, and then released him so gently that the Bible-reading went on for some minutes after the

Bible-reading went on for some minutes after the other watchers had been made aware of his departure.

The reputation of Dr. Elder as a writer of renarkable graphic power is well sustained in this volume. His diction, it must be conceded, is idiosyneratic rather than classic, and abounds in audacities, which, though sufficiently piquant, often grate harshly on the sense of sticklers for conventional propriety of phrase. This feature, however, is fully atoned for by the presence of higher qualities. In its essence, the work is cordial, earnest, sincere-exhibiting a lively sympathy with the noblest traits of character, and a manly appreciation of the singular excellence of its admirable

HUMAN HISTOLOGY, IN ITS RELATIONS TO DESCRIP TIVE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY, By E. R. Peasler, M. D., 8vo., pp. 618. Blanchard & Lea

The term histology is of recent origin in the nomenclature of physiological science. It means a description of the tissues or structural elements which enter into the composition of living organizations. As these elements can be investigated only by the aid of the micoscrope, histology is classed as one of the subdivisions of micros copic anatomy. The present treatise includes the various subjects usually embraced in works of anatomy, physiology and pathology, and, in fact, presents a comprehensive analysis and description of the different organs and functions of the human body. In the first portion of his volume, Dr. Peaslee considers the chemical elements and proximate principles which enter into the structure of the human organization; while in the second part, he gives a complete anatomical description of the curious and delicate forms which have been brought to light in the progress of microscopical discovery. The principal authorities on which he relies for the materials of his work, are the French physiologists. Robin and Verdeil, who have presented the sub ject of anatomical chemistry in an entirely original point of view; and the German Kölliker, whose writings on the structure of the human tissues are not surpassed for profoundness and fulness of information. It is no small service to professional literature, to have presented the fruits of such elaborate research in a manner, which though faithful to scientific method, is adapted to popular comprehension. The arrangement of the work on which the satisfactory progress of the student must so greatly depend, is marked by its simplicity and con secutive order. There is no confusion in the succession of topics, and thus the repetitions which often abound in works of this kind, are to a great degree avoided. But the most striking feature of the work to the general reader, is its aptness and profusion of illustration. The dryness of pure scientific discussion is avoided by a perpetual variety of facts and statements, drawn from common experience, which are adapted to interest intelligent readers, outside the pale of the profession. There is certainly no recent production which better suited to give such readers an idea of the application of modern science to the mysteries of the human frame.

COSMOGONY: OR, THE MYSTERIES OF CREATION. By THOMAS A. DAVIES, 8vo. pp. 415. Rudd & Carleton.

The secret of the world's creation has an irresistible ascination to a certain class of minds. In addition to the natural taste for prying into mysteries, it appeals to the sentiment of religious faith, and is intimately connected with the solution of certain scientific problems. Mr. Davies here adds another name to the long catalogue of speculatists on the subject, and in some respects occupies a ground of his own. A firm believer in the divine revelation of the Bible, according to the popular theories, he yet presents an interpreta-tion of some important topics, which has usually been deemed incompatible with soundness of faith. For instance, he zealously maintains the doctrine of a diversity in the human race, arguing that the account of the creation of man in Genesis is applicable only to the progenitors of the Hebrew nation. At the same time, e contends that the description of the creation of the world is to be construed in a literal sense, and emphatically rejects the views of modern geologists who maintain that the six days of Genesis are to be interpreted as a succession of chrocological periods of vast and indefinite extent. According to Mr. Davies, the material universe came from the hands of the Creator in the same form in which it new exists. The different epochs contended for by geologists as necessary to the gradual production of the phenomena of the physical world, he discards as mere figments of the imagination. In the elucidation of his views he certainly displays no small share of ingenuity, a familiar, though perhaps superficial acquaintance with the natural sciences, great freedom of opinion, and a profound reverence for the Bible, combined with a hearty contempt for the pretensions of scientific theorists. We do not appre-hend, however, that his volume will produce any decisive change in public opinion on the subjects to which it is devoted. It is too theological to suit the savant, but too much at variance with received doctrines to satisfy the theologian.

COMMENTARIES ON THE CRIMINAL LAW. By JOHN PRENTISS BISHOP. Author of Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce. Vol. 2. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1858, pp. 843.

Mr. Bishop's treatise on Marriage and Divorce has been received with much favor by his profession. It proved him to be a diligent and faithful student of juridical science, and gave an earnest of valuable labors in the future to his profession. His first volume on Criminal Law, published a year ago, developed the subject analytically, and discussed those points which may arise in relation to the different offenses, as the intent, construction of statutes, and the gradations of crimes. The second volume now before us treats of the specific offenses in alphabetical order. It contains seventythree chapters, each one of which sets forth the resu of judicial opinion upon a particular offense. Among the topics which receive elaborate consideration are Conspiracy, Contempt of Court, Homicide, Larceny, Sale of Intoxicating Liquor. The book evinces great care, fullness of citation, and nice discrimination, and we are assured will prove a worthy contribution to this department of jurisprudence. An unusual number of topics are introduced, and the two volumes together constitute a comprehnsive treatise on a subject which, under the present conditions of humanity, cannot fail to enlist professional acuteness and require judicial consideration, so long as laws exist for the punishment of transcressors.

MACAULAY AND PENS. - Lord Macaulay has replied to Mr. Hepworth Dixon on the subject of William Penn and the Parden-brokerage at Taunton. An elaborate note to the second volume of the new edition of his History of England sets forth the argument.

If it be said this fordship concludes that it is in
credible that so good a man would have been concerned in so bad an affair, I can only answer that ing home, abstanced from seeing him for four or five days, under fear of communicating the disease; but after that time he had ber, his two brothers and Mr. His anxiety to get home was, however, but little absted. It had all the urgency and imparators of a dying man's longings. He was quite able to make the journey; he could stand while he was dressed could walk with but little suggest to a chair, he could ride The Constitution of Michigan limits the sessions of the

Legislature to a period of forty days once in two years. The regular session occurred last year, but so much of the time was deveted to disposing of the grants of land made by Congress for the construction of railroads hat scarcely any time was left for other indispensable legislation. Such is the reason given by Governor Bingham for having called the present extra session.

GOV BINGHAMS MESSAGE

The bill for redistricting the State for Circuit Courts having failed at the last session, several unbrganized counties have been left without any provision for the administration of justice, civil or criminal. This subject peeds immediate attention, and would alone have ustified the call for the extra session.

Another subject needing attention is the swamp ands. Under an act of February last, they were to have been offered for sale. That act, however, directed that the Commissioner of the Land Office should advertise those lands "by their legal subdivisions," in every county in the State in which a newspaper was published. It was found that the cost of such adverrising would far exceed the cash receipts, and under these circumstances the Commissioner took the responsibility of not going on with the sale. The Governor advises that in the present condition of financial affairs, the minimum price of those lands be reduced from five dollars to a dollar and a quarter the acre, and that the expense of advertising be reduced to the lowest practicable point. He is opposed to any project of fraining these lands at the public expense, is in favor of shles to actual settlers only, and renews his recommendation that the proceeds be applied, first, to the public debt, and after that is extinguished, to the fund for education, the Agricultural College being especially pointed out as a fitting beneficiary.

Another matter for the action of the Legislature is deficit in the State Treasury, which, unless supplied, will disable the Treasurer from meeting, in addition to current expenses, \$216,000 of State bonds which fall due in the course of the year. This deficit is partly caused by the failure of the expected sales of swamp lands, but still more by a failure to realize the expected receipts from the State taxes. In 1856, the State levied a direct tax of \$65,000, and in 1857 of \$81,000. Thi tax is collected at the same time with the county and township tax, and it devolves upon the County Treasurers to pay it over to the State. But in most of the counties the delinquent tax on lands of non-residents is more than equal in amount to the counties' share of the State tax, and the County Treasurers, instead of paying over any money, make a return to the State Auditor of these delinquent taxes. But to realize the money upon them is often a tedious process. If not paid, they are sent back to the counties, in order that the lands may be sold, the owner, however, having a year in which to redeem them from the purchaser, or, f no purchaser is found, they become forfeited to the State, which thus gets land instead of money. The amount of these ferfeitures to the State has been greatly enhanced the present year by a report industriously spread that the titles of lands sold for taxes were invalid, and that, by means of some technical quibble, the original owners would dispossess the purchasers and get their lands back tax-free.

Notwithstanding this temporary deficiency, which it devolves on the Legislature to provide for, the financial condition of the State is good. The [recognized] public debt amounts to only \$2,269,467, and is more than provided for, so far as the interest on it is concerned, by the specific tax on railroads. The State has besides six millions of acres of swamp lands, a large portion of which is valuable. The State tax for the last three years has been exceedingly light, not exceeding half a mill on the dollar, during which years also \$147,000 of the State debt has been paid. If, in the present depressed condition of industry, it should seem inexpedient to increase the tax, the deficiency might be met-since there are none of the State institutions that can be dispensed with-by a loan of \$50,000, the greatest amount which the existing Constitution allows, to meet the deficit in the State tax. and, if necessary, the issue and sale of new stocks sufficient to meet those falling due.

Of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, of expended at the discretion of the Gov ernor for the aid and relief of emigrants to Kansas from the State of Michigan, the Governor caused \$1,000 t be expended, through the National Kansas Committee, exclusively in the purchase of seeds to be distribute among necessitous Michigan emigrants—an expenditure which he is satisfied was judiciously made, and with great benefit to the recipients.

A very serious breach occurred last Summer in the ship canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, which probably was only saved from destruction by the timely aid and intervention of a party of United States officers and men who happened to be on the ground. The increasper lakes makes this canal of very great importance, and the necessity of placing it be yond the hazard of destruction will be strongly pressed upon Congress.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER XIII.

The single commodity, Mr. President, that is of universal request, is MONEY. Go where we may, we meet persons seeking commodities required for the satisfaction of their wants-yet widely differing in their demands. One needs corn; a second, clothing; a third, books, newspapers, horses, or ships. Many desire food, yet while one would have fish, another rejects the fish and seeks for meat. Offer clothing to him who sought for ships, and he would prove to have been supplied. Place before the seeker after silks the finest lot of cattle, and he will not purchase. The woman of fashion rejects the pantaloons, while the porter regards her slipper as wholly worthless. Of all these people, nevertheless, there would not be found a single one unwilling to give labor, attention, skill, houses, bonds, lands, horses, or whatever else might be within his reach, in exchange for money-pro-vided, only, that the quantity offered were deemed

wifficient
Were a hundred ships to arrive at our several ports Were a hundred ships to arrive at our several ports to-morrow, a single one of which was freighted with gold, she alone would find a place in the editorial col-umns of our journals—leaving wholly out of view the remaining ninety-nine, freighted with silks and teas, cloth and sugar. The news, too, would find a simi-lar place in almost all the journals of the Union, and for the reason that all their readers, the bears excepted, so much rejoice when money comes in, and so much regret when it goes abroad. Of all the ma-terials of which the earth is composed, there are none so universally acceptable as gold and silver; none in whose movements so large a portion of every

ommunity feels an interest.
Why, Mr. President, is this the case? Because of

community feels an interest.

Why, Mr. President, is this the case? Because of their having distinctive qualities that bring them into direct connection with the distinctive qualities of man, facilitating the growth of association, and promoting the development of human powers. They are the indispensable instruments of society or commerce.

That they are so, would seem to be admitted by those journalists when giving to their movements so much publicity; and yet, on turning to another column, you would probably find it there asserted, that all this anxiety in regard to money was evidence of ignorance—man's condition being improved by parting with gold that he can neither eat, dripk, nor wear, in exchange for sugar that he can eat, and cloth that he can wear. Such may be the case, says one reader, but, for my part, I prefer to see money come in, because when it does so, I can borrow at six per cent, whereas, when it is going out, I have to pay tea, twelve, or twenty. This is doubtless true, says another, but I prefer to see money arrive—being then able to sell my hars and shoes, and to pay the people who make them. It may be evidence of ignorance, says a third, but I always rejoice when money flows inward, for then I can always sell mylabor; whereas, when it flows outward, I am unemployed, and my wife and children suffer for want of food and clothing. Men's natural instincts look, thus, in one direction, while mock science to its in another. The first, Mr. President, should be right, because they are given of God. The last may be wrung—being one among the weak inventions of man. Which is right, we may now inquire.

Of all the commod ties in use among men, there is

none the control of which gives to its possessor so large an amount of power as that of money. Sower into in the East heap up gold as provision against future acci-dents, and finance minuters—the West rejoice when

their accounts enable them to exhibit a full supply of their accounts enable them to entibit a run suppry or the precious metals. When it is otherwise, the high-est signifiaries are seen paying obsequious court to the Rothschild and the Baring controllers of the money market. So, too, when railroads are to be made, or steamers to be built. Farmers and contractors, land-owners and stockholders, then go, cap in hand, to the Crosuses of Paris and London, anxious to obtain a hearing—and desiring to propitiate the man of power by making whatsoever sacrifice may seem to be re-cuired.

Of all the questions, Mr. President, that are now before us, there is none that so much occupies the public mind, as that of the establishment of the cur-rency on such a basis as will secure as against future repetition of the "extravagant expansions" and "ruinous contractions," that have, in each and every
case, attended the departure of the central Government from the course of policy you so much admire—
the course which looks to giving us that freedom of domestic intercourse, from which we have been so much debarred. How great, in your opinion, is the importance of this question, is clearly indicated, as well by the fulness with which you have treated it in your Message, as by your suggestions in reference to the remedies, that, as you seem to think, may be required for the removal of the evils under which we suffer.

For the removal of the evils under which we suffer.

Prior to the formation of the Constitution, the power to create banks, and to define the powers of such institutions, rested, unquestionably, with the States; and as, when they accepted that instrument, they certainly retained all the powers not expressly parted with, not a doubt can now exist of their having, in the time that has since alone of a said in full constitutions. with, not a doubt can now exist of their having, in the time that has since elapsed, acted in full accordance with both its letter and its spirit. Nevertheless, so great in your opinion, Mr. President, are the evils now resulting from the exercise of the power thus retained, that, "after long and much redection," you have arrived at the conclusion, that, "if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the frequentry, if would then be far the lesser evilto deprive

country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper cur-rency, and confine them to the functions of banks of reney, and confine them to the functions of banks of teney, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount." The measures thus suggested, involving, of course, the entire annihilation of the rights of the States in reference to this important question—rights that, during half a century from the peace of 1783, had remained entirely unquestioned—it is no matter for surprise that it should have required the most serious reflection, before you should have satisfied yourself of the necessity for suggesting a remedy so entirely opposed to the views you previously had entertained; and so much opposed, too, to all the ideas of the founders of the Constitution in reference to the beautiful system of local self-government they had found established. Where, however, Mr. President, exists the power to deprive the States of the exercise of rights with which they have never parted? In the central Government? Assuredly not—that Government having no power not expressly granted to it by the Constitution. It is asserted, neverthe-Government having no power not expressly granted to it by the Constitution. It is asserted, nevertheless, that the Supreme Court stands now ready to reverse all the action of the past seventy years—at this late period deciding that Washington and Adams, Hamilton and Franklin, Jefferson and Madison, had been altogether wrong in their estimate of the powers of the States—that, according to the true intent and mean ng of the Constitution, the regulation of all the banks of the Union belonged to the central authorities—and that, it needs but the passage of an act of Congress, for the reduction of all the banks of the Union to a condition nearly akin to that of savingfunds, authorized to receive the deposits of individuals, and to lend them out; but deprived of all power in any other manner to aid the operations of the communities in which they are placed.

It is but the first step, Mr. President, that is diffi-

It is but the first step, Mr. President, that is difficult. That one taken, each successive one becomes more casy—the course of man, in whatever direction, whether toward barbarism or civilization, centralizawhether toward barbarism or civilization, centralization or localization, being one of constant acceleration.
The removal of the deposits, in defiance of law, by
General Jackson, was a great step toward centralization; and yet it was but trivial compared with that
you have now suggested—leading, as it inevitably
does, to the entire subjection of the currency to the
central Government. Look almost where we may,
Mr. President, throughout the European history of
the middle ages, we see the exclusive control of the
indispensable instrument of society to have been regarded as furnishing the most impartant of all the
machinery of taxation. So was it with our Contimental money—the amount of taxas collected by its garded as furnishing the most expectant of all the meaninery of taxation. So was it with our Continental money—the amount of taxes collected by its aid having been immeasurably greater than could have been collected as a consequence of any direct appeal to the people. So has it been, too, throughout this century, with the Austrian Government—paper money having been issued until it had become greatly depreciated, and then having been replaced by other paper money, whose value was, as the tax-payers were assured, to be maintained. That, in turn, becoming depreciated, it was called in, to be again and again replaced, until nearly the whole original amount had disappeared. To relieve themoles from such appreciated was that the people of European cities established banks; and it was by means of those institutions, that the control of the currency was finally wrested from the various sovereigns and was finally wrested from the various sovereigns and vested in their subjects hands—leaving to the Gov-ernment no power but that of coinage.

That, Mr. President, having been one of the most

important steps in the road toward the improvement of man's condition, the money-shop, or bank, has ob-tained in all communities an importance increasing in the direct ratio of their growth in civilization and in freedom. Among ourselves, alone, are they the subjects of unecasing denunciation and persecution. Having become "identified with the habits of our people," they cannot as you say, be "suddenly abolished:" they cannot, as you say, be "suddenly abolished" but their further existence can, as you add, be tolera-ted only on the condition of their limiting themselves "ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless specula-"tion by extravagant loans and issues," and thus ren-dering themselves of "advantage to the public."

dering themselves of "advantage to the public."

It is quite impossible, Mr. President, to close our eyes to the fact that all our tendencies, for the last few years, have been toward the absorption of all power by the central authorities; but, great as have been the previous steps in that direction, the one now proposed goes so far beyond them all, as to leave them out of sight. Let the measures thus suggested be carried into effect; let the control of the currency pass into the hands of Federal agents, and all the exampsions and contractions you have so well described pass into the mans of rederia agence, and in the consistency pansions and contractions you have so well described will be far exceeded. "Deplorable," as you truly say, is "our present financial condition," the cup of misery will, however, then be full—the pages of history furnishing abundant evidence that, of all the tyrannies yet known to man, that of a centralized de-

annies yet known to man, that of a centralized democracy is the most oppressive.

That there is great error somewhere there is no doubt. Does it result from the existence of banks? Scarcely, as it would seem—their growth, throughout Europe, kaving been in the direct ratio of the advance in civilization. That of France, with its numerous branches, is the creation of the present century. Those of Germany tend rapidly to increase in number. Turkey makes no banks. Does it lie with bank notes? It would seem not, Great Britain whose advance in civilization was so rapid, having been at all times the leader in the use of a paper circulation. The use of civilization was so rapid, having been at all times the leader in the use of a paper circulation. The use of such notes steadily increases in France and Belgium; and yet, of all the countries in Europe, there are none that have passed so nearly uninjured through the present crisis. Their use is greater in New-England than in Illinois; and yet the changes in the value of property have been far greater in the latter than in the former.

Of all the countries of the world claiming to rank

or all the countries of the world chaining to fast among those most civilized, the only two whose Gov-ernments are now engaged in a crusade against bank notes are the United States and England—the two whose policy is wholly directed to the extension of foreign trade; the two that now control the chief gold deposits of the world; the two which regard an indeposits of the world; the two which regard an in-crease in the necessity for ships and wagons as evi-dence of growing wealth and power; the two whose every step is toward increase of centralization; the two whose policy tends toward diminution in the prices of raw materials, and the subjection of the former to the trader; the two whose crises are most frequent and most severe; and the two that are now

frequent and most severe; and the two that are now most nearly bankrupt.

The phenomena thus presented for consideration are, certainly, evidences of declining civilization. Such being the case, further progress in that direction must tend toward barbarism. What, however, is the real route toward civilization? That, Mr. President, is a question that can be answered, only after a brief inquiry into the effects resulting from the possession of money, and into the circumstances which influence its supply, which it is proposed now to make. Should that result in satisfying you that the cause of all our difficulties is to be found in the failure of the central Government to carry into effect your views in regard to that commerce which we really want, and not in the local action; and should you, thereby, be relieved of all necessity for departing from the construction given to the Constitution by your most distinguished predecessors, it will, I am well assured, be cause of predecessors, it will, I am well assured, be cause inmixed satisfaction.

Years, very respectfully, HENRY C. CARY,
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1838.

FOUND IN THE WATER,—Coroner Hills held an inquest at Pier No. 4 North River on the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, who was found floating is the water at that place. There being no marks of
violence apparent, a verdied of death by drowning
was rendered by the Jury. The decasted was about
the medium size. He had on a bine ribbed woolen
-hirt, bine woolen undershiet, dark cloth pants, pegged
hedts. His bair was binck, but he had no whiskers.
To all appearance of the body a had been a the water
fee or all weeks. WOUND IN THE WATER. - Coroner Hills held an in-

HOMEOPATHY . ALLOPATHY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: An article in THE TRIBUNE of the 23d inst... "Homeopathy vs. Allopathy," contains an important typographical error relating to an institution with which I am connected. It is there stated that the mortality in the Asylums under Allopathic treatment is 28 per cent, and in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum it is put down as 72 per cent. The following brief state ment of facts I give as a correction of this great mis-

During the 12 years ending Jan. 1, 1855, there were in the New-York Orphan Asylum, three Roman Catholic Asylums, Leake and Waite's Orphan House, Colored Orphan Asylum—all under Allopathic treatment—14,234 children. Died 352—1 in 41 or 2.44 per

In the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum during the same time under the Homeopathic treatment there were 3,075 children. Died 21—1 in 146, or 0.68—less than 1 per cent—showing a mortality under Allopathic treatment as compared with Homeopathic of more than 3 to 1.

than 3 to 1.

The comparative result for the last three years is not given because the facts in relation to the other Asylums are not yet obtained. In the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum for the last three years there have been 902 children under care with a diminished rate of mortality. It is important to add that in the last 15 years there have been under care in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum 3,977 children who have had become the treatment of the protestant of the protes Half Orphan Asymm 3,37 chidren who have had Homeopathic treatment exclusively. Notwithstanding the repeated prevalence, epidemically, in the Asylum, of hooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, varioloid and small-pox, there has been no death during this period directly from any of the above diseases, and only one death (from taking cold after scarlet fever) from any consecutive disease. They were radicable cores.

There have been many bundred cases of Ophthalmi There have been many hundred cases of Opinamia treated here, some of them of a very dangerous character, threatening permanent disorganization of the eye. Every eye has been saved and the sight, in few cases only somewhat impaired, in no case has been lost.

B. F. Bowers, M. D.,

Physician to Protestant H. O. Asylum.

No. 124 Bleecker street, Jan. 25, 1858.

LUCY STONE AND THE TAX COLLECTOR .- Lucy Stone, who is a resident of Orange, Essex Co., N. J., having refused to pay the taxes assessed against her property—upon the principle that taxation without representation was unjust and anti-republican-had number of household articles sold under the collector's bammer at her residence on Friday afternoon last, in obedience to the following notice, which had

last, in obedience to the following notice, which had been conspicuously posted at the railroad depot:

"Salk for Tax.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant shared by A. H. Freeman, esq. J. P., to make the tax assessed against Lucy Stone, in the township of Oranga, in the County of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will, on Friday the 22d day of January instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the bouse of Lucy Stone, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following goods, to wit: Two tables, four chairs, one stand and two picture, to nake the said tax and costs. E. A. KYNES, Constable.

"Orange, Jan. 18, 1838."

The sale took place on the front piazza. The first article offered was a marble, table, worth, about \$12.

article offered was a marble table, worth about \$12, which was started at \$6 and knocked down at \$7.50 The next articles were two steel-plate likenesses, 6 of Gerrit Smith and the other of Gov. S. P. Chase, which were sold together for \$3. From these sales a sufficient sum was realized, and a small balance was paid to Lucy. She told the constable that the same opera would have to be performed every year until the law was repealed, as she would never voluntarily pay taxes for the support of institutions that she had no voice in governing. The officer of the law replied that he would let some one else have the job bereafter, as it was not a pleasant duty for him to perform. It is said that Lucy intends to address the people of Orango upon this subject at a public meeting soon to be held.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE-A WOMAN LIVING OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT EATING OR. DRINKING.—Relative to the case of the woman Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Saratoga Courty, of whom it is said she has lived now nineteen months withou eating a morsel of food, and whose death was recently amounced in one of the papers of Albany, The Sands

amounced in one of the papers of Albaby, The Sandy Hill Herald has the following:

"Mrs. Hayes is not dead, but remains in the condition in which she has been for many months past. Incredible as it may seem, there is little, if any doubt, but that this woman has lived for more than eighteen months without eating or drinking. We have not alluded to the case before for the reason of its apparent incredibility; but scientific gentlemen, together with hundreds of others, after the closest scrutiny, have become convinced that there is no decention tracticed. hundreds of others, at there is no deception practiced and that the woman actually subsists without food o water. In order to test the matter, a gentleman too water. In order to test the matter, a gentleman took the woman to his residence, and parties watched her day and night for one month, who say that she neither ate nor drank during that time, and that on food being introduced into the room, concealed in the pockets of disinterested persons, the woman would immediately go into horrible convulsions. The same effect was produced by persons taking tobacco, or any kind of ardent spirits, where she was. The woman is reduced to a perfect skeleton, so much so that by placing the hand upon the abdomen the back-bone can be distinctly felt. We are aware that there are instances on record somewhat akin to this, which turned out to be fraads; but if this is a deception, it has been so adroitly practiced that every one who has a cranting it. but if this is a deception, it has been so adroitly practiced that every one who has examined it has been duped. Besides, there is no motive for the deception; and it is quite incredible that any person would suffer to the extent that this woman has for the sole purpose of playing upon the credulity of the public. Viewed in any light, the subject is worthy of the attention of the scientific and curious."

the scientific and curious."

A FIENDISH OUTRAOK.—We learn that an outrage of a most fiendish character, almost too horrible and revolting to be chronicled, occurred in Florence, Ky., about twenty miles from Govington, on Thurnday last. In the afternoon of that day, a little girl about six years of age, the daughter of Jos. Bryans, esq., of Florence, was missing from the house, and notwithstanding diligent search was made, could nowhere be found. The neighborhood was aroused, and the wells and stream examined, but the search was freitless, until a negro boy, the property of Miles Marcus, esq., suggested that she might have fallen into a well that was not used, at some distance from the house. Thither the party proceeded, and were horrised to find the brains and blood of the little girl acattered about the top of the well?

Search was immediately made in the water, when the body was brought to surface, and a most painful spectacle presented. The child had been violated, her head crushed in a most inhuman manner, and the skull nearly emptied of the brains, which were found scattered about the well? Those who were present say that the sight presented was of the most horrible description.

From circumstances which transpired during the

say that the sight presented was of the most horrible description.

From circumstances which transpired during the search, suspicion fastened upon the negro boy, who suggested making an examination of the well where the body was found, and on accusing him of the crime, he reluctantly confessed that he had first violated the person of the little girl, beat her brains out, and then thrown the body into the well to cover up the crime. When the fact became known in the neighborhood, the people assembled in large numbers, and proposed to hang the negro on the spot, and the excitement was so great that it was with difficulty he could be kept out of the hands of the infuriated crowd, who were determined to wreak summary vergeance upon the murderer. Cooler counsels prevailed, however, and the more moderate of the populace finally succeeded in getting possession of the negro, and handing him over to the civil authorities. He was then conveyed to the jail by a strong guard, and securely confined and ironed. [Cin. Daily Gas.

DECISION OF THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS os the Naturalization Laws.—It will be remem-bered that Judge Goodloe of the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky decided, in the case of Morgan vs. Dudley, that naturalization by the State Courts
was not vafid. The case was carried up, and the
Court of Appeals has reversed the decision.
The following propositions were unanimously decided.

by the Court:

1. A voter may sue the Judges of Election for illegally and corruptly refusing to permit him to vote.

2. Naturalization in a State Court, in pursuance of the act of Congress, is valid, and confers citizen-

ii. That the Lexington City Court is authorized by

the act of Congress to naturalize alicus.

4. That according to the Constitution of Kentucky
a naturalized citizen, having the other qualifications
as a voter, is authorized to vote as soon as naturalized.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

DEATH FROM INJURIES .- On the 15th day of De-